REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the above-referenced application are respectfully requested.

I. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

None of the claims are amended herein.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1-17 are currently pending and under consideration.

II. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1-17 UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(B) AS BEING ANTICIPATED BY SUGAWARA (US 2001/0015847A1)

The present invention as recited in claim 1, relates to a wearable display apparatus worn near left and right eyes of a user and to display images to be recognized through the left and right eyes, comprising "a main control unit outputting view display position adjustment information corresponding to inputted interpupillary distance setting information indicative of an interpupillary distance between the left and right eyes, and adjusting an image display position based on the view display position adjustment information."

Sugawara teaches a stereo image pickup system. As noted by the Examiner, Sugawara teaches,

> "Referring to FIG. 9, a distance measuring device A measures the distance to an object by utilizing the principle of the trigonometric distance measurement and outputs object distance information. A zoom position detecting device B detects the zoom position of the photographic lens and outputs zoom position information. An amount-of-light control device F controls the opening and closing of the right and left liquid crystal shutters SR and SL in the above-described manner. A computing device C performs a computing operation for deciding the image taking-in area of an image sensor D on the basis of the object distance information outputted from the distance measuring device A and the zoom position information outputted from the zoom position detecting device B. A storage device E stores therein image information outputted from the image sensor D." *See para. 0067 on page 5.*
>
> "Then, according to the above computing operation performed at the computing device C, the image taking-in area corresponding to the object distance and a change of the zoom position is decided." *See para. 0074 on page 5.*

Nothing in Sugawara, however, teaches or suggests that an image display position is adjusted based on view display position adjustment information (see claim 1). In the present

invention, the view display position adjustment information corresponds to inputted interpupillary distance setting information indicative of an interpupillary distance between the left and right eyes of a user (see claim 1). None of the claimed features recited in claim 1 are described in the Sugawara reference. The Examiner, instead, relies on very broad conclusory statements and subject belief in making the rejection. The Examiner is reminded that a prior art "reference must teach every element of the claim" in order to anticipate the claim. *MPEP § 2131.* Sugawara fails to teach each and every element of the claimed invention.

Dependent claims 2-11 (depending, either directly or indirectly, from claim 1) recite patentably distinguishing features of their own, and further, are at least patentably distinguishing due to their dependencies from independent claim 1. For example, in contrast to Sugawara, dependent claim 2 provides, " a key input unit producing the interpupillary distance setting information in correspondence with a manipulation by the user." The Examiner relies on FIG. 5 and paragraph 0048 of Sugawara. In paragraph 0048, Sugawara teaches, "even if the object plane OBP is at a short distance, no trapezoidal distortion occurs at the right and left picked-up images RFP and LFP formed on the right and left image pickup planes RFP' and LFP', as shown in FIG. 5." Nothing in FIG. 5 and paragraph 0048 of Sugawara teaches the features recited in claim 2 of the present invention.

Similar to claim 1, claim 12 recites, "outputting view display position adjustment information corresponding to inputted interpupillary distance setting information indicative of an interpupillary distance between the left and right eyes, and adjusting an image display position based on the view display position adjustment information," which distinguishes over the cited prior art.

Claim 15 recites, "display units display-processing image information inputted to an area corresponding to a view display position adjustment information of a main control unit to view on the display units, wherein the main control unit adjusts an image display position based on the view display position adjustment information," which distinguishes over the cited prior art.

Dependent claims 13 and 14 (depending directly from claim 12) and dependent claims 16 and 17 (depending, either directly or indirectly, from claim 15) recite patentably distinguishing features of their own, and further, are at least patentably distinguishing due to their dependencies from independent claims 12 and 15.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection is overcome.

III. CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks, it is respectfully submitted that each of the claims patentably distinguishes over the prior art, and therefore defines allowable subject matter. A prompt and favorable reconsideration of the rejection along with an indication of allowability of all pending claims are therefore respectfully requested.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Response, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: 6-6-05

By: Derrick L. Fields

Derrick L. Fields
Registration No. 50,133

1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 434-1500
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501